

# Meaning Structure of Moving Verbs in English and Uzbek

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**Abstract:** A comprehensive study of specific semantic fields is one of the studies in this direction. Indeed, the analysis of specific semantic fields of words has its own philosophical value. Because the people will rebuild and shape their worldview on the basis of their history, traditions and life experience.

Just as the analysis of microsystems allows us to reveal the semantic structure of words, it also allows us to show the general lexical system of a language. One of the most important tasks of modern semantics is to identify microsystems within the verb, to study their synonymous, antonymic and other semantic relations of internal structural elements, thus determining the place of each semema in the lexical system.

**Keywords:** Semantic structure, lexical system, syntagm, relationship, motion verbs, logical part, lexical meaning.

Because a word is the material basis of every phrase, sentence, and text, the process of exchanging ideas takes place from words, their semantic-syntactic connection. At the same time, there is a definition of the lexical meaning of a word the speech activation of certain sema, its connection with the semaphores of another lexeme, the structure of a certain semantic syntagm, the study of word activity in speech becomes a central issue of linguistics. Because the study of a word in speech, its ability to combine with other words, the structure of semantic syntagm, the need for certain words and word forms to fully reveal their meaning, the meaning of the word as a substantial-semantic phenomenon of valence theory.

The combination of words, the logical connection between them, takes place primarily according to the semantic capacity (substantial property) of language units. The socio-practical, scientific value of language as a means of communication stems from the fact that its units have a content side, the expression of a concept.

Hence, the semantic connection of words directly reveals the semantic relationship of their semantics. If the combination of one word with another occurs according to its semantic capacity, then the question of the interrelationship of the required and the demanding words arises. The semantic relationship between words, on the other hand, creates a direct syntactic relationship, forming syntactic structures. That is, the syntactic relationship is based on the semantic relationship, semantics and syntax are dialectically related, more precisely, valence is the intersection of grammar and lexicon, syntax and semantics. The semantic structure of a word is directly related to its meaning (semema). It is well known that there is no meaning without a semantic structure. Each meaning is evaluated according to its structure and content. Meaning, together with the basis of its sound - the aspect of expression (form), forms a content side of a certain word and performs a specific function in language and speech.

The meaning of a word, the structure of meaning, consists of certain logical parts, components (sema). Semantics form the meaning of a word, ensuring that each meaning exists as a separate linguistic 'unit'. The semantics of the meaning of a word carry a certain meaning in speech. Hence, the small logical, components of the meaning of a word are in a mutually stable whole (system) relationship, serving as a verbal 'expression' of meaning.

Study the semantic structure of the word, analyze, identify the logical parts of the meaning of the word, determine the types of components, explain the role and significance of each semant in the semantic structure, reveal its relationship to other semas - find a logical connection between meanings (create semantic syntagm) - accordingly, it allows us to enter into the paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations of words, to form a series of words, to identify and find the different semantics of words in a paradigmatic relationship. These results are of scientific and practical importance for semiotics, lexicography, lexicology, computer linguistics, and linguistics in general. Accordingly, it is important to study the semantic structure of English and Uzbek verbs, in particular, active action semantic verbs.

In determining the semantic structure of action verbs, we mainly use the linguistic-semantic theory - its method of differential-semantic analysis. Because the method of studying the meaning of the word into components, that is, the method of component analysis is the most basic and convenient way to determine the structure of the word meaning.

It is known that the division of a lexeme sema into components, semas, is called the method of analysis. This method is recognized as the main method in the study of the semantic side of language units in system linguistics. Because this method allows you to identify, interpret and describe the semantic content of countless semems and words using numerical semantics.

In this respect, in the essence of CT, in the material world, D.I. Mendeleev recalls the elements of the periodic table. Because the essence of semantics is like chemical elements. Just as an element participates in the composition of different substances in different compounds and forms a variety of substances, a sema participates as an element in the semantic structure of hundreds and even thousands of words. Therefore, the future of this method is bright. It has the same character in chemistry as the separation of substances into components.

It is known that the CT method was used first in phonology, then in grammar (in the works of R. Jakobson, A. Martine), and then in semantics. In modern linguistics, CT is used in the analysis of the meaning of lexical, morphological and syntactic units.

It is well known that in the East, attention to the semantic field of words dates back to ancient times. Proof of this can be seen in Zamakhshari's Muqaddimat-ul Adab (1128-1143) and Genghis's Kelurnoma (1659-1707). In these dictionaries, language richness is classified according to specific semantic fields, and each semantic field is given as a separate part of the dictionary. But in these dictionaries the semantic fields are approached only from a practical point of view. No attention has been paid to working out the theoretical aspects of the semantic field of the word.

The theoretical study of the semantic field of words was founded mainly by the German linguist Y. Trir. In his monograph "Exploring Vocabulary in German in Semantic Fields," he explored the meaning of words, mainly in relation to concepts. That is why Y.Trir groups the word field according to the field of concepts. According to the scientist, each area of understanding will always be covered with words, none of which should be left blank. The words that represent each conceptual field form the semantic field of the word. The word only makes sense in its own field, and beyond that it is the opposite. The development of word meaning is the redistribution of the field of understanding in words. Thierry's views can be considered, from a philosophical point of view, true. Because when humanity had an understanding of an objective being, it created words to express it. The creation of words, of course, is connected with the notions of the people who speak that language. Hence, the development of concepts about objective existence, in turn, leads to the development of vocabulary and meaning in it.

Another German linguist, W. Portsig, used new methods of semantic field research in his article. In his view, the semantic field can be not only within one category, but also within different categories. According to V. Portsig's research, by holding the hand horse, by seeing the eye horse, the eating horse enters the same semantic field with the verb to eat. Hence, W. Portsig prioritizes syntagmatic relations between language units. That is, he emphasized that the semantic field of words should be defined according to its semantic combination.

The theory of semantic fields in Russian linguistics was developed in the works of F.P. Filin. In his research, the study of semantic fields is not based on the semantics of morphological forms of words as German linguists. The scientist prefers to construct word semantic fields based on specific classifications of things and realities. It chooses this as the basis for compiling ideographic dictionaries. In this way, F.P. Filin theoretically substantiated the guidelines used in the ancient eastern ideographic dictionary.

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